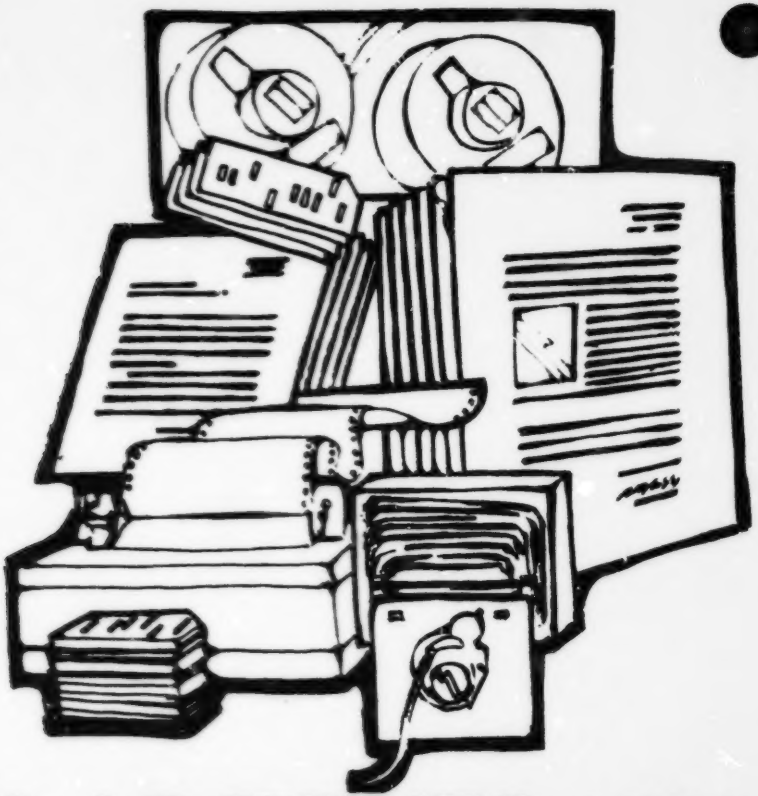

ALBERTA'S ARCHIVES 1984

Preserving our documentary heritage

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Alberta's Archives

Preserving our documentary heritage

A survey of the major Alberta archives repositories
and their documentary collections

2nd edition, revised and enlarged

Edited by Alan D. Ridge
Provincial Archivist of Alberta

1984

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first directory of Alberta's well-established archives repositories was published during the first International Archives Week in Canada, viz. 2nd - 10th November, 1979. That edition has now been revised and enlarged with the cooperation of my fellow archivists across the province. Its publication will mark the second International Archives Week in Canada, 13th - 16th October, 1984.

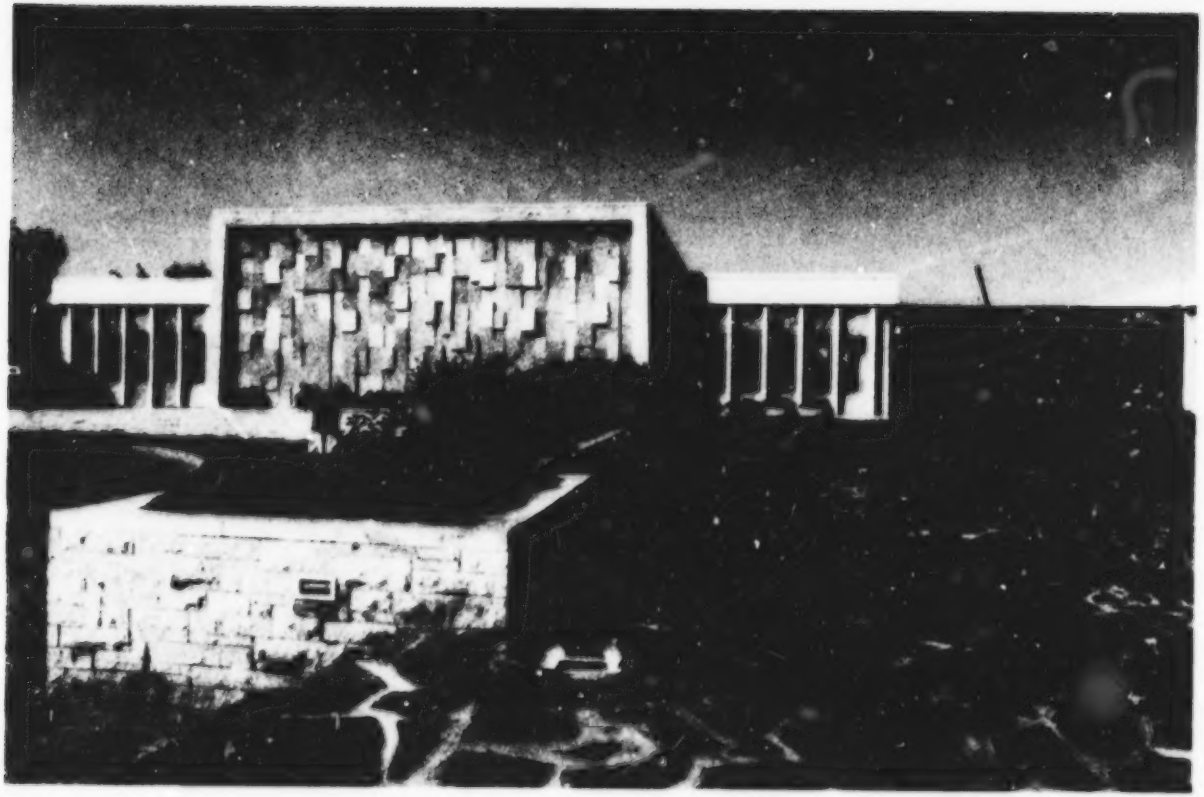
Editor

FOREWORD

Five years have elapsed since the original booklet on Alberta's Archives was issued and it is now timely for an updated version to be published. In commending this to your attention, I do not feel that I can better my opening remarks as printed in the 1979 edition:

> "It gives me great pleasure to introduce this book on the archives collections and archives repositories in Alberta . . . Not only is Alberta fortunate in being endowed with great natural resources but, despite its relatively brief history, it has accumulated a wealth of documentary materials, going back over 150 years, which were created by the traders and the missionaries and the settlers who opened up our land. The documentary fruits of their activities are steadily being protected through the efforts of a number of institutions in Alberta, and the purpose of this booklet is to depict the curatorial and research work which is currently being undertaken on behalf of our citizens."

Minister of Culture



The Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton

The Provincial Archives of Alberta

THE INSTITUTION

Background

Alberta became a province of Canada in 1905. Although private manuscripts were collected in a desultory fashion by the Legislature (formerly Provincial) Library for over fifty years, the Provincial Government of Alberta made no special provision for the preservation of archives until January 1963, when it established the Provincial Museum and Archives Branch in the Provincial Secretary's Department. The first Provincial Archivist was appointed in 1965 and the Archives' collection mandate was set out in the Provincial Archives Act of 1966, viz. to preserve selected records of the Provincial Government and non-governmental documents relating to Alberta.* This acquisition mandate continues unchanged, although in the private sector adjustments have been made in consultation with the major repositories in the province, to minimize competition and to rationalize our collecting parameters and holdings as far as that is possible.

Typical of such arrangements are those involving the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, the City of Edmonton, the University of Alberta, and the Archives of the Canadian Rockies. In 1967 the Provincial Museum and Provincial Archives building was completed as a Centennial project, having been funded jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments. This building is a fire resistant structure, with humidity controlled air conditioning in the storage rooms and providing all the normal facilities of such an institution, except for a document restoration shop and a microfilm unit. A total area of 2,000 m² was devoted to the Provincial Archives, broadly made up as follows:

Stack rooms	930 m²
Office and work areas	250 m²
Photo Laboratories	75 m²
Library	180 m²
Reference Room	115 m²
Display gallery (now a work station)	65 m²
Fumigation	45 m²
Loading bay	80 m²

After 15 years' operation, the number of researchers using the archives facilities, has risen from 340 in 1968 to over 4,000. In addition, staff handled 3,200 written or telephone inquiries last year alone. The size of our collections has grown to over 11,000 linear metres. Present statistics are:

* *The statutes touching the Provincial Archives' responsibilities are:*

i As regards private documents

An Act respecting Provincial Archives, 1966, cap. 73 — *REPEALED BY*
The Alberta Heritage Act, 1970, cap 7 — *REPEALED BY*
The Alberta Heritage Act (later the Alberta Historical Resources Act), 1973, cap. 5

ii As regards provincial government records

An Act respecting Provincial Archives, 1966, cap. 73 — *REPEALED BY*
An Act respecting Public and Official Documents, 1970, cap. 90 — *REPEALED BY*
The Alberta Heritage Act (later the Alberta Historical Resources Act), 1973, cap. 5 — *REPEALED BY*
The Department of Government Services Act, 1975 (2nd Sess.), cap. 11 — *REPEALED BY*
The Department of Public Works, Supply & Services Act, 1983, cap. D-25.5; see Public Records Regulation for details of the Act's implementation

Government records	9,100 m
Private records	2,000 m
Photographs	approx. 810,000
Cine film and video tapes	735
Tape recordings	3,750
Microfilm reels	16,250
Maps	21,000
Paintings and drawings	1,960

Services

The services offered by the Provincial Archives of Alberta are:

(1) The preservation of our documentary heritage — manuscripts, maps, registers, tapes, photographs, cine films, microfilms, files, etc.

(2) The provision of research facilities including reference advice and services by trained staff, reprographic services, copying tapes, microfilm reader printouts. Our researchers include private citizens needing proof of age, genealogists, local historians, the media, human rights groups, all types of university scholars, and administrators. The reading room is open Mondays-Fridays, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and until 9:00 p.m. on Wednesdays.

(3) The maintenance of a special reference library of published resource material for Divisional staff and the public.

(4) The display of new accessions and short term feature exhibitions in the vestibule.

(5) The publication of works such as *Alberta at the turn of the century*, *Writing Local History*, *List of Alberta's Local Histories*, *Voices of Alberta* and its complement, *Voix Albertaines*, *Some Sources of Women's History*, and a series of *Alberta Government Departmental Histories*.

The Provincial Archives of Alberta —offsite storage area for public records at 16311 - 117th Avenue, Edmonton

(6) The compilation of a dozen Information Leaflets on various topics, e.g. Alfred Blyth and Harry Pollard photographers, ethno-cultural records, sources for genealogical studies, reference services and sources for studies on women.

(7) The diffusion of information to local historical groups by means of checklists, professional advice, visits, talks and workshops.

(8) The encouragement by all means possible of public concern for assisting in the preservation of our documentary historical resources.

The staff complement is as follows:

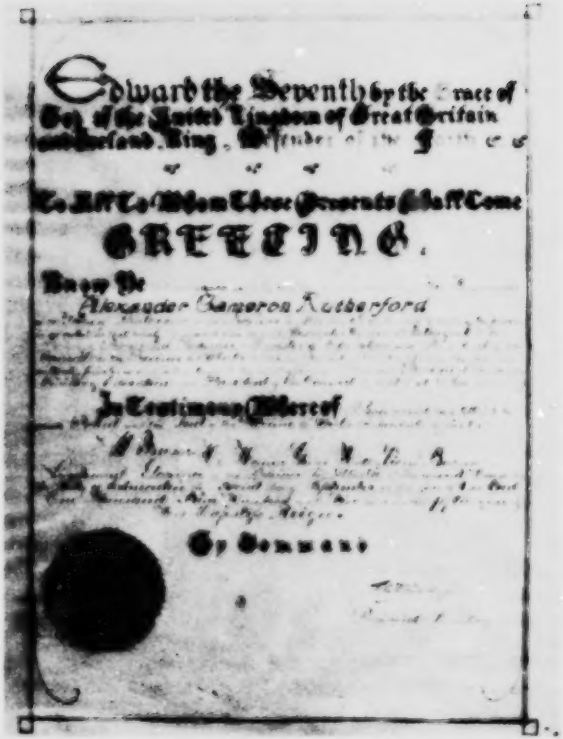
Professional archivists	10
Clerical, typing and support staff	5
Professional librarians*	2
Audio Visual technicians, library technicians	5
Total	**22**

In addition, a generous allocation of temporary staff under PEP and STEP programs over the years materially helped the PAA keep abreast of its accessions and reduce the backlog. Other special funds have made possible the engagement of temporary staff in processing the huge CFRN collection and furthering the Alberta Legal History Project.

THE COLLECTION

The Provincial Archives holds a few 18th century documents, including an Islamic amulet from N.W. Africa, and family papers brought from eastern France by a pioneer family. The earliest document created in what is now Alberta and preserved in the PAA is the factor's journal from Fort Chipewyan begun in 1822. As has been seen already, the largest part of the holdings comes from the departments of the Provincial Government. All the series are significant but the following merit special attention:

* *The Historical Resources Divisional Library system consists of the main library in the Provincial Archives, and Branches in the Historic Sites Archaeological Survey Branches, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, and at the Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology at Drumheller. Staff handle well over 1,100 inquiries a year from the public sector.*

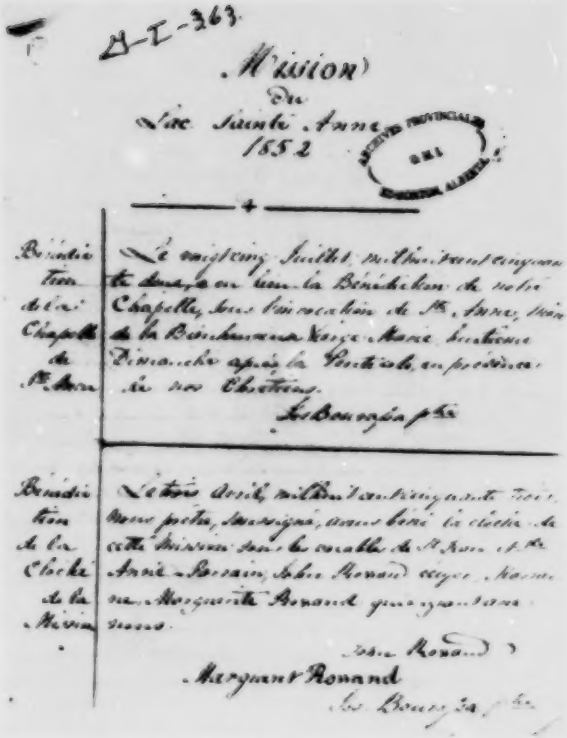

Edward the Seventh by the Grace of
God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c &c &c
To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come
GREETING.
Know Ye
Alexander Cameron Rutherford
In Testimony Whereof

Letters Patent appointing the Hon. A.C. Rutherford as Alberta's first Premier, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education, 1905 (from Rutherford Collection in PAA).

- the office papers of 6 Premiers, 1921 - 1971: these are available for study up to 1959 and research is facilitated by a computer printout subject and name index
- original Orders in Council dating from 1905
- municipal case files respecting the establishment, development and administration of communities and their relations with the Provincial Government
- files and court records respecting the administration of justice throughout the province
- tape recordings of proceedings in the Legislative Assembly since 1967.

Unlike some provinces, Alberta has no statute requiring civic and county authorities to place their archives in the provincial repository; however, over the years thirty-five collections from Counties and Municipal Districts and from twelve towns and villages have, in fact, been acquired on a permanent loan basis. The former include: assessment rolls and minutes of early School Districts, Local Improvements Districts, and Statute Labour and Fire Districts from 1896 on. Field books and diaries of Dominion Land Surveyors, 1880 - 1931, are a mine of topographical information.

By special arrangement, some operational files concerning the development of facilities in National Parks in the Rocky Mountains have been deposited by the Public Archives of Canada in the Provincial Archives of Alberta. Under the national diffusion program the Public Archives of Canada has also designated the PAA to receive microfilm copies of *inter alia* the Macdonald, Laurier, and Thompson Prime Ministerial papers and of the Immigration Branch files which illustrate so well the settlement of the prairies.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Mission
de
Lac Sainte Anne
1852

Bénédiction de la Chapelle de Ste Anne

Le vingt cinq Juillet mil huit cent cinquante deux a eu lieu la Bénédiction de notre Chapelle, sous l'invocation de Ste. Anne, par le Révérend Père Marie Jérôme Demers, après la Grande Messe, en présence de nos Chrétiens.

Le Bourgeoys ptre

Bénédiction de la Cloche de la Mission

L'an mil huit cent cinquante deux, moi prêtre soussigné, avons béni la cloche de cette Mission sous le vocable de Ste Anne et St. Bernain, dont le parrain John Rowand, ecuyer, Marraine Marguerite Rowand qui ont signé avec nous.

John Rowand
Margaret Rowand
Le Bourgeoys ptre

Record of blessing of the bell at Lac Ste Anne's mission: among the sponsors was John Rowand of Fort Edmonton, 1853 (from Oblates Archives in PAA)

Records from the private sector span a variety of activities and reflect the multi-ethnic composition of the province: many archives are in Ukrainian, French, Swedish, German, or Hebrew for instance. Despite the diversified nature of the private manuscripts, several very important series can be readily identified.

Religious

The PAA is the recognized repository for the Anglican Dioceses of Athabasca, Mackenzie River, and Edmonton, with material from 1859; it houses the priceless records of the Oblates who as Catholic missionaries came into the west in the early 1840s; the records of the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada, and its predecessors (the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches) from 1890; in addition there are the records of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Alberta Synod, and records of dissolved congregations of the Western Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church.

Business

With the expansion of Alberta Government Telephones in the communications field, many small Mutual Telephone Companies were dissolved in the 1960s and 1970s and the archives of over 75 were sent to the PAA. Lawyers, lumber merchants, coal mine operators, irrigation enterprises, tar sands speculators, and photographers are well represented. Notable among the latter are the collections of Ernest Brown, 1885 on; Harry Pollard, 1900 on; Alfred Blyth, 1928 on; Robert Hoare, pre-1914; and Harry Bamber, 1910 on, whose prints and negatives are a valuable source of information. Eleven microfilm reels of the Revillon Freres records comprise a unique source of data.

Labour

A certain number of Trades Union Chapter archives have been deposited, as well as those of the Alberta Federation of Labour, 1946 - 1970, and the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, 1905 - 1958. The papers of Alfred Farmilo, 1885 - 1965, an active trades unionist, are equally informative.

Associations

Community groups, good roads societies, sporting groups like the renowned Edmonton Grads Basketball Team, pasture cooperatives, cultural societies, and women's associations are all well represented.

Family and personal

Many tape recorded interviews in various languages with pioneers or others have made their mark in the province. There are Lovisa McDougall's letters, 1878 - 1887; Gladys Reeves' papers, 1891 - 1974; William Aberhart's personal papers and notes for his preaching; R.C. Fitzsimmon's diaries; and the numerous diplomas awarded to Mr. Justice Frank Ford, 1900 - 1960.

CONCLUSION

The Provincial Archives of Alberta with its Historical Resources Library, containing 27,500 books, 500 periodical and other assorted materials, has gone far to becoming the leading historical resources centre in the province. A rich variety of finding aids in the reference room includes main entry cards by name, subject and place; indexes to the photographs; synopses of tapes; lists of microfilm; and detailed inventories. Students from all disciplines and walks of life engage in studies of local history,

economic development, political trends, genealogy, transportation, etc., and our records are cited in an increasing number of books and articles. Despite our achievements, in a relatively short span, we believe that the population can be served even better. Looking into the future we envisage a network of affiliated repositories or data resource centres co-ordinated by the PAA, whose principal aims will be:

i. to meet the growing need of local users

ii. to facilitate the diffusion of data from governmental records currently available only in Edmonton

iii. to make the most of our limited qualified manpower

iv. to provide a central documentary repair, restoration, and binding unit to serve all accredited repositories

v. to operate a central microfilm unit which will observe archives needs and standards and recognize priorities on a methodical basis

vi. to establish an integrated data retrieval system.

Alan D. Ridge

The Archives of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute

THE INSTITUTION

The Glenbow Foundation was founded in 1955 by Eric L. Harvie, a man with a dream of preserving history and the means of translating that dream into reality. The Foundation was charged with promoting a better understanding of the history and heritage of Western Canada through collecting and preserving historical materials and making them available for research and exhibition use. These materials covered all fields of the cultural life of the region and included books; microfilm; paintings; drawings and objects of art; Indian, Eskimo and pioneer material; archaeological artifacts; and photographs. All of the facilities of Glenbow were to be available to students, authors, editors and others engaged in historical research. Western Canada was designated as the area lying west of the Great Lakes and including northern areas. At that time there was a lack of awareness in Alberta of the importance of preserving historical material and evidence of our past was fast disappearing. Through its active collecting policy, Glenbow has been enabled to preserve a considerable amount of archival and other material which would otherwise have been destroyed.

In 1966, Mr. Harvie and his family gave Glenbow and all its holdings to the people of Alberta as a centennial gift. This was accomplished through an Act of the Alberta Legislature which established the Glenbow-Alberta Institute*.

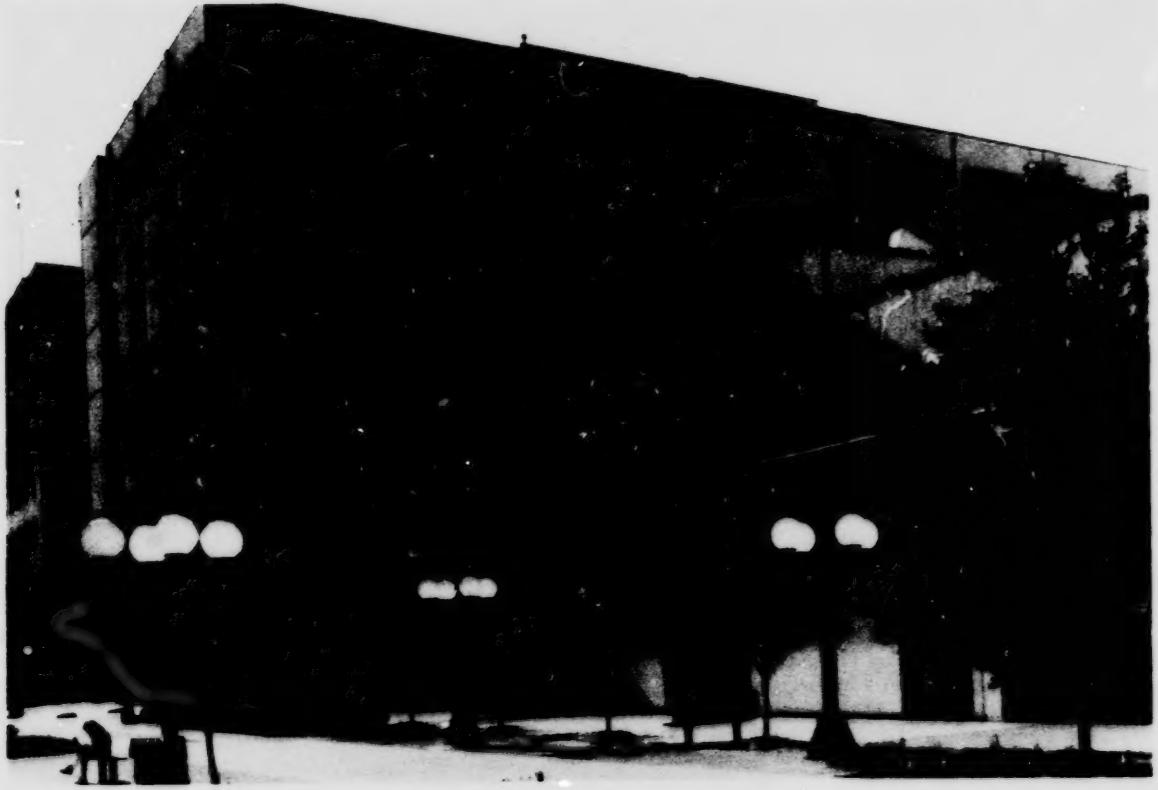
*An Act to establish the Glenbow-Alberta Institute 1966, cap. 35.

After commencing in the Michael Building, Calgary, the Foundation occupied the Hull House until 1964, when it moved briefly to the old Calgary Courthouse Building. In 1965 the Archives and Library moved to the old Public Library building in Memorial Park, remaining there until September 1976 when they moved to the new Glenbow building. This is an eight storey structure, built by the Alberta Government at 9th Avenue and 1st Street S.E. Calgary. The Library and Archives, located on the sixth floor, have approximately 2,860m², comprising public study areas, offices and storage space. The Photographic Laboratory is on the floor above and the Conservation Laboratories are situated on the eighth floor.

The research centre, run by the Archives and Library, is freely available for public use. A large reading room and six study cubicles, a microfilm reading room and separate photographic research and study areas are provided for researchers. There is also a copying room where xerox and reader printer services are available. The Archives is open Mondays to Fridays, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and until 8:30 p.m. on Wednesdays between Labour Day and Victoria Day. The Archives' permanent staff numbers six professional and four clerical members. Assistance with clerical work has been obtained on a temporary basis. The complement of the Library is seven.

THE COLLECTION

In broad terms, the Archives is concerned with the social, economic and political development of Western Canada but with particular emphasis on Southern Alberta.



The Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary

Several of the early acquisitions were major photographic collections and this was partly responsible for a continuing interest in the preservation and use of historical photographs. As photographs gained wider recognition as a source of historical evidence, Glenbow's photographic holdings grew and their easy access resulted in greatly increased use. Consequently, it became necessary to operate the Archives in two separate sections — Manuscript and Photographic.

The Manuscript Section

The progression of human history west of the Great Lakes is reflected in the holdings of the Archives. It includes some original Plains Indian material, such as Winter Count records; the papers of a number of Government officials, for example, Indian Commissioner, Hon. Edgar Dewdney; collections originating with various Indian agents; studies of indian tribes; and tapes of Indian songs. Significant allied papers are those of Joseph F. Dion and the Metis Association of Alberta, 1967 - 1977.

Among the more important records regarding the fur trade are those of Richard Hardisty at Fort Edmonton, 1861 - 1894, and several post journals, such as one of York Factory, 1786 - 87. The missionary field is well covered and includes the original journal and notes of Rev. Robert Rundle, papers of Rev. George and John McDougall, Canon H. Gibbon Stocken, and copies of the Annals of the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus, dating from 1882. Early in its history the Archives acquired 52 linear metres of papers dealing mainly with colonization, and 345 volumes which record C.P.R. land and townsites sales across the Western Provinces. Ranching history is well documented through letter-

The Glenbow-Alberta Institute — Archives reading room

books, financial records, diaries and reminiscences of early ranchers; some of the most significant papers are those of A.E. Cross, Calgary, and of the E.P. Ranch. Very important also are the records of the Western Stock Growers' Association, 1896 - 1968. Further agricultural material includes records of irrigation companies, such as the North Western Coal and Navigation Company, the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., as well as the Western and Eastern Irrigation Districts; papers concerning farming, for example, those of the Alberta Wheat Pool; and of farm operators, such as the Noble Foundation, Nobleford, 1913 - 1958; and files of former Agriculture Societies, 1887 - 1955.

Individual accessions of pioneers' and settlers' personal

papers are small but numerous. They include many letters written to families at home in Eastern Canada, the British Isles, or the United States; most present graphic pictures of conditions and everyday life.

Business and labour history is particularly well represented, with the greatest strength in papers allied to the coal mining industry. Examples are records of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, 1903 - 1920s; the Coal Operators' Association of Western Canada; Canmore Mines Ltd., 1886 - 1952; and West Canadian Collieries in the Crowsnest Pass, c. 1908 - 1960s.

The most significant holdings concerning ethnic groups relate to Dutch immigration and settlement. They consist of papers of the Rev. P.J. Hoekstra of Nobleford, who was President of the Immigration Commission for Canada of the Christian Reformed Church, 1948 - 53; and copies of records from the National Archives of the Netherlands concerning Dutch immigration to Canada, 1890 - 1954. The development of the French settlement at Trochu is covered quite comprehensively.

The Archives contains many papers of political parties and individuals important in the history of Alberta. These hail from: the United Farmers of Alberta, 1905 - 1965; Alberta Liberal Association, 1924 - 1959, and Alberta Women's Liberal Association, 1932 - 1972; the Social Credit Party; the Alberta provincial organization of the Progressive Conservative Party, dating from 1933. Some of the personalities whose papers are important in this context are George G. Coote, Walter Norman Smith, Solon E. Low, Norman B. James, I.V. Macklin, Mrs. V.C. Flint, W.D. Proudfoot, E.G. Cook, John Blackmore, and Ross Ellis. A number of recordings of William Aberhart's programs and speeches have also been acquired. In addition, there are interviews recorded in 1961 - 62 with James G. Gardiner, J.E. Brownlee, Henry Spencer, R.G. Reid, J.F. Lymburn, E.J. Garland, Lorne Proudfoot, J. Russell Love, and Ray Wood.

The records of industries and businesses are exemplified by the papers of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, Calgary Power, Home Oil Company, Brock Petroleum Ltd., and Canada Northwest Energy Ltd. The Archives also possesses a growing collection of interviews relating to the development of the Western Canada petroleum industry.

With regard to education, the records from many School Divisions and Districts in Southern Alberta have been received, as well as the papers of the Calgary Board of Education, Western Canada College, and the Camrose Lutheran College Old Sur College. Health history is represented in the papers of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Calgary General Hospital, the Children's Hospital Aid Society, and the Schools of Nursing at the General and Holy Cross Hospitals, Calgary.

Theatre and the arts are covered by papers of Theatre Calgary, and of Dr. Betty Mitchell, a unique collection of material relating to Chautauqua in Canada, and other records. Among the clubs, societies and associations which have deposited their records are the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs of Calgary, the Calgary and Camrose Rotary Clubs, the Alberta Weekly Newspaper Association, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board, and the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute. More recent accessions include the records of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations, the Calgary Chamber of Commerce, the Alberta Golf Association, the Alberta Heart Foundation, the Canadian Society

of Petroleum Geologists, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Alberta Branch, the Canadian Professional Rodeo Association, the United Way of Calgary, the Royal Arch Masons, Grand Chapter of Alberta, the Alberta Aberdeen Angus Association, and the Administrative Management Society, Calgary Chapter.

Papers dealing with northern history include journals and log books of whaling trips and Franklin search expeditions, Arctic oil exploration records, diaries, Mounted Police reports, and other records concerning the Klondike Gold Rush and the Yukon. In addition, much information on medicine and health in the North has been acquired. Included is a collection of correspondence and diaries of some forty nurses at northern stations, the result of a special program to document the history of Frontier Nursing, conducted by a former nurse, Joy Duncan. Photographs, slides, and tapes of interviews complement the papers.

Glenbow has served in the capacity of Archives for the City of Calgary, but this responsibility is gradually being transferred to the City of Calgary Archives, in anticipation of the construction of a new Calgary City Hall. Meanwhile, Glenbow still holds significant City of Calgary historical records dating back to the 1880s. This early material complements papers originating with the City and with early officers of local government which were already in the Archives.

Microfilm holdings are large, and fall into the following general categories: newspapers, theses, diaries, religious papers, political publications, immigration records, early directories, and general papers. Included are copies of material not readily available in Western Canada, such as diaries and papers in private hands, or in institutions in the United Kingdom.

The Photographic Section

The Archives controls historical photographs and is concerned with the provision of all research service, and photographic use. All technical photographic work is performed, however, by a separate Photographic Department, which operates a well equipped laboratory. The holdings relating to the history and culture of native peoples are especially rich, and include a group of Edward Curtis photos and the works of R.N. Wilson, portraying Peigan and Blood Indian ceremonies and life. Later years are well covered mainly through the collections of Arnold Lupson, 1926 - 1947; Fern Gully, c. 1920s - 1940s; and J. Hileman's small but outstanding series of portraits, 1920s - 1930s. Photographs taken by the Lomen Brothers of Alaska, 1900 - 1935, form an important source for studies of Eskimo life and culture.

Among the most significant large photograph collections are those of McDermid Studios, Edmonton, c. 1912 - 1960s; the *Edmonton Bulletin*, 1940s - 1950s; W.J. Oliver, Calgary, 1920s and 1930s; the *Calgary Herald*, 1950s - 1970s. These are augmented by numerous small collections of early photographers, both professional and amateur. There is also a film collection which consists mainly of archival films too fragile for general showing. It is hoped that a project will be instituted in the future for making more of this film footage accessible for educational use.

Usage

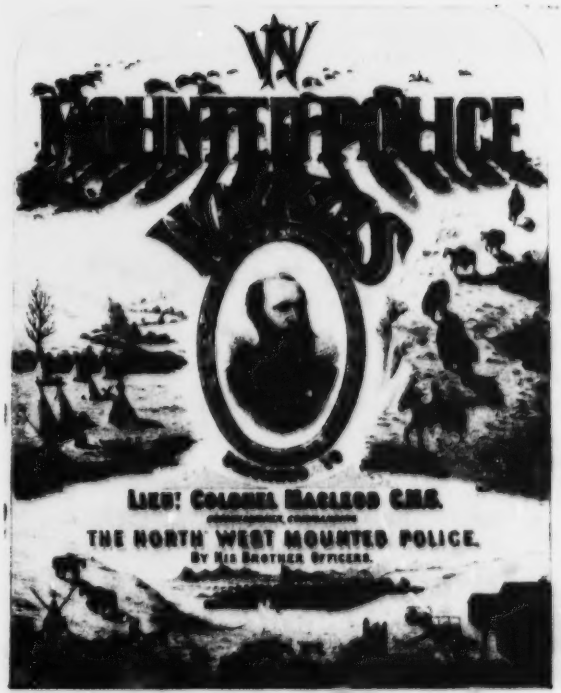
Extensive use is made of both manuscript and photographic material in the Archives. In the Manuscript Section, a comprehensive card catalogue and finding aids, mainly analytical descriptions by file folder, acquaint researchers with the collections. Photographs

are also cross indexed in some detail and a separate card catalogue is located in the Photographic Section. File prints are maintained for a large part of the holdings but prints of major collections are mounted in albums, available for examination.

The largest proportion of users of the archives are academics, students from the University of Calgary, as well as many post-graduate people from across the country. Representatives of Federal and Provincial Government Departments, particularly Parks Canada and Historic Sites Services, are consistent users of both sections, together with professional and amateur writers, groups working on local histories, the media, genealogists and individuals with special or personal interests. Publishers and film companies also make much use of Glenbow photographs. A further service is provided locally to schools and interested historical groups through the loan of photographic enlargements. An important function of the Archives lies in the service provided to the Glenbow Museum and all of the Institute's Departments. This includes research needs in addition to the use of documentary and photographic material in exhibitions.

Although detailed research cannot be carried out for written or telephone inquiries, specific questions are answered, often through the provision of photocopied data. General information is provided and details regarding sources in the Archives are given. Individuals are encouraged to carry out research in person whenever possible. When papers are microfilmed, these can be borrowed on an interlibrary loan basis. In the 1982 -1983 fiscal year, 4,451 research visits were made to the Archives, and the staff responded to 3,647 telephone and letter inquiries.

William C. McKee



Illustrated cover of music book dedicated to Commissioner J.F. Macleod, 1880. (From GAI collection.)

The Archives of the Canadian Rockies

THE INSTITUTION

The Archives of the Canadian Rockies is one of the agencies of the Peter and Catharine Whyte Foundation, located on the bank of the Bow River at 111 Bear Street, Banff. The Foundation had its genesis in the early 1950s when Peter and Catharine Whyte sought to preserve the cultural heritage of the Canadian Rockies. Artists in their own right, they believed the art of the region should be one of their major considerations. However, over the years they had collected numerous manuscripts, photographs, publications and other items of historic interest. They were intent on preserving these as well.

Eventually their concern led to the establishment of a trust embodied in the Wa-Che-Yo-Cha-Pa Foundation (Stoney for "place where all things good, wise and beautiful are brought together in harmony"). After the deaths of its founders, the Foundation's present name was adopted. The archival collections were originally stored in part of a house owned by the Whytes but occupied by the Banff Library. However, the archives rapidly outgrew this limited storage space.

Fortunately, the Whytes were planning construction of a larger facility on their property to house their growing collections. Philippe Delasalle, an architect interested in expressing the indigenous qualities of the mountains, was commissioned to design the 1,383 m^2 structure in which over 370 m^2 were allocated to the archives facilities. On 16th June, 1968, one of the area's pioneers, Jimmy Simpson, officially opened the building and its constituent parts, the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, the Peter Whyte Gallery and the Banff Library. The Foundation quickly became a popular attraction for residents and visitors, now welcoming some 60,000 guests a year through its doors.

The size of the Archives collections began to increase rapidly after its move to the new premises. Geographic collecting limits were established to extend from the foothills in the east to the Selkirk Ranges in the west, and from the International Boundary in the south to the Peace River in the north. As collecting progressed, exceptions to these geographic limits were made in two fields — mountaineering and mountain exploration, and parks policy and planning — since no other institution appeared to be collecting them adequately.

With the growth in the size of the collection, the number of staff began to increase. Today there are three full time staff members, including a head archivist, an archives librarian, and an archives assistant. Assistance is also provided by the Photocopy Department staff of two. The Archives staff are prepared to attend to research requests in the reading room and written requests for information directed to the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, Box 160, Banff T0L 0C0. Photographic reproductions and photocopies are available for research purposes. The reading room is open Mondays to Saturdays 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. from 1st June to Labour Day, and the winter hours are Tuesday to Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Thursdays 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., with Monday opening by appointment only.

The Archives of the Canadian Rockies, Banff, reference room

THE COLLECTION

The two principal components are the Archives of the Canadian Rockies (which the institution owns) and the Archives of the Alpine Club of Canada (of which the institution is custodian).

The Archives of the Canadian Rockies Collection

Library

The library consists of 3,000 volumes and 800 pamphlets relative to the history, geography, and physical and natural sciences of the region. An intensive effort is made to keep track of all research being done on relevant subject matters in order to obtain any publications, theses, reports, proceedings, etc., that may be of interest.

Manuscripts

The manuscripts include some 50 linear metres of material in over 450 individual collections and consist of personal and business papers, correspondence, diaries, etc., of tourists, scientists, outfitters and guides, mountaineers, wardens, local business people and numerous others who played a part in the area's history. Also represented are a variety of literary manuscripts as well as records of various clubs, organizations and official bodies.

Photographs

The photographic collections include over 100,000 images in the form of glass plates, cellulose nitrate and safety negatives, prints, albums, postcards, transparencies and cine films that collectively provide a full visual representation of the history, geography and natural science of the Canadian Rockies.

Maps

The maps total some 2,000 items including a complete collection of the various National Topographic Series for mountain areas, contemporary and historic park maps and hand-drawn manuscript maps.

Sound Archives

The Sound Archives include oral history interviews with over 150 informants who played some part in the Canadian Rockies history as well as audio tape-letters and conversations from personal collections.

The Alpine Club of Canada Collection

Library

The library includes 2,000 volumes and 250 pamphlets relating to mountaineering in any of its aspects throughout the world. Also included are runs of 186 mountaineering club journals and bulletins representing all such clubs known to be in existence.

Manuscripts

The manuscripts comprise approximately 30 linear metres of club papers dating from its inception in 1906, as well as numerous summit and hut registers, reports on club expeditions and camps, etc.

Photographs

The photographs consist of over 3,000 images: framed prints which decorated the club house walls, prints in albums, negatives, lantern slides and exhibition prints which document the club's annual climbing camps, expeditions, photographic competitions and other activities

Maps

The Club's map collection comprises 175 items providing geographic detail on most of the major mountain ranges of the world.

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Making use of these diverse collections in the Archives is a wide variety of researchers, numbering over 1,000 per year, representing many interests. Attention is paid to the area's schools, and each year more and more students seize the opportunity to work on projects relative to the region they inhabit. In recent years college and university students and visiting scholars from around the world have examined the collection in order to prepare term papers, theses and articles.

Secondly, there is a large group of employees of government agencies dealing with wildlife, conservation, parks planning, etc. The explosion of interest in these matters recently, has led researchers to come from far afield in their search for information. They run the gamut from glaciologists looking for manuscripts, pictorial and cartographic data relating to the recession of glaciers, to members of Parks Canada's interpretive service planning summer programs for visitors to the parks.

The third group consists of the visitors who, especially during the summer months, drop into the Archives to find out something about the area which they are touring. Some wish to consult maps and guidebooks in order to plan hiking, climbing or motor trips into the mountains. Particularly interesting and more numerous in this group are the mountaineers who come to consult the Alpine Club of Canada's rich collection of literature, to plan their climbing expeditions in the Rockies or elsewhere in the world.

Finally, a fourth group of researchers consists of those who are writing on some aspect of the Canadian Rockies and who spend extended periods of time scouring the collections for relevant information. Many of these people's works in published form eventually find their way to the library's shelves.

Overall the Archives of the Canadian Rockies attempts to be an exciting place to visit for both the serious researcher and interested visitor. For those who are lovers of the mountains, it is a must.

D.J. Bourdon

The City of Edmonton Archives

THE INSTITUTION

The City of Edmonton Archives was established in April 1971, as a repository for documents relating to the history of Edmonton. It was placed under the jurisdiction of the Parks and Recreation Department of the Edmonton City administration. Today the institution continues its original function, confining its areas of interest to the City of Edmonton and its immediate surroundings.

The Archives building is located on the corner of 101st Street and 112th Avenue. It was built in 1912 as a telephone exchange and served from 1960 to 1971 as the City of Edmonton's Historical Exhibits Building. With the establishment of Fort Edmonton Park, the artifacts were transferred to storage for later removal to the park. The Archives then became strictly a research institution. Its founding collection was a vast body of manuscripts, clippings, correspondence and photographs inherited from the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association.

The City Archives building encompasses 388.5 m^2 of space. Of this, 232.5 m^2 is used for storage, 18.25 m^2 for reception, 62.25 m^2 for office space and 75.5 m^2 for work area. Because of the space problem common to most modern archives, an additional storage room has been provided in the old O'Keefe Brewery off the Fort Road. Corresponding to the establishment of the City Archives was the formation of the City of Edmonton Records Retention Committee. This body is currently headed by the Archivist and is responsible for policies relating to the transfer of City Administration records to the Archives.

As well as the records of the Edmonton City administration, the City Archives also seeks to acquire private collections of correspondence, manuscripts, photographs and other forms of documentation. It is at present undertaking a program of tape recorded interviews with a wide variety of citizens from Edmonton. For reference purposes, the Archives staff is building upon a large collection of newspaper clippings from the *Edmonton Journal*. It also maintains a library of current and rare books and periodicals.

At present the City of Edmonton Archives is run by a staff of four, headed by Mrs. Helen LaRose, the City Archivist. In addition, much volunteer assistance in cataloguing collections and undertaking photographic work has been forthcoming from a number of concerned citizens. In 1983 this totalled 612 man hours. As part of the Edmonton civic administration, the Archives provides much direct assistance to the Edmonton Historical Board, researchers at Fort Edmonton Park and other City employees. For the general public, the staff will provide normal research assistance at the institution. Requests for specific information may be handled over the telephone. Photocopy reproductions of unrestricted material and print reproductions of photographs can be obtained at minimum cost. For copyright purposes, all material possessed outright by the Archives and reproduced for the researcher must bear an acknowledgement to the City of Edmonton Archives. The reading room is open Mondays to Fridays, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. During 1983, a total of 2,429 requests for research assistance was handled by the staff of the City of Edmonton Archives. The researchers

City of Edmonton Archives, reading room

were from a cross section of the city's population and included university and high school students, local historians and genealogists, Alberta Culture Historic Sites workers, researchers at Fort Edmonton Park, and other Edmonton City employees. Many aspects of Edmonton's history were probed, with architecture, genealogy and urban development receiving the greatest attention.

THE COLLECTION

This may be broken down into seven main categories:

Edmonton City Records
Private Correspondence and Manuscript collections
Newspapers and Newspaper clipping files
Photographs and slides
Maps, Sub-division Plans and Architectural Drawings
Current and Historical Publications
Tape Recorded Interviews

Edmonton City Records

The bulk of the holdings in the City of Edmonton Archives are records from the Edmonton City administration. These include annual and other special reports and studies, and working papers from most of the City's departments. These have been organized into record groups, each City department representing one group. The most outstanding of the City collection are the papers of the Edmonton and Strathcona City Secretary-Treasurers from 1892 to 1912, and the papers of the Edmonton City Commissioners dating from the 1920s. Other more historic collections include the records of the Edmonton Exhibition Association dating from 1914, and the Edmonton Planning Department dating from 1912.

Private Correspondence and Manuscript Collections

Over 200 of the Archives' private correspondence and manuscript collections have now been organized, catalogued and indexed. Many of these are from the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association. Among those now indexed are the papers of: Emily Murphy, Margaret Joy Bond, E.D. Pollard, Richard Y. Secord, Mayor E.E. Roper, Joseph Seeley McCallum, Richard MacDonald, the Edmonton Electric Light and Power Co., the Edmonton Hospital Board, the Edmonton Public School Board, the Edmonton Volunteer Fire Brigade and W.A. Griesbach. Major collections yet to be arranged and described include the H.M.E. Evans and Mayor Ivor Dent collections.

Newspapers and Newspaper Clippings

The City of Edmonton Archives holds the only complete run of the *Edmonton Bulletin* between 1907 and 1951 in existence. In addition, there are scattered copies of earlier *Bulletins* and also a run of *Bulletin* transcripts between 1880 and 1904. The Archives holds original copies of the *Alberta and Strathcona Plaindealer* between 1896 and 1909, and the *Edmonton Daily Capital* between 1909 and 1914. Scattered copies of such papers as the *Beverly Page*, the *Norwood News*, the *Norwest Farmer*, the *U.F.A. Farm and Dairy*, the *Farmer's Advocate*, and *The Trail* are also held. On microfilm are early runs of the *Bulletin*, *Capital*, *Plaindealer* and *Edmonton Journal*. As well as newspapers, the Archives maintains two large collections of newspaper clipping files. The first was begun by the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association and includes clippings from the *Edmonton Bulletin* printed between the turn of the century and

World War I. This collection has been extended in recent years with articles from the *Edmonton Journal*. The other collection consists of 20.66 linear metres of *Journal* clippings about the city, printed from the 1920s through the early 1960s. This was undertaken by the Alberta Publicity Bureau, and transferred to the City of Edmonton Archives from the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

Photographs and Slides

Among the City of Edmonton Archives' holdings are over 15,000 historical photographs dating from the 1880s. The majority of these were inherited from the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association. Much volunteer work by historically concerned citizens has gone into reproducing these photos and taking new ones of contemporary scenes in Edmonton. The 3,000 slides stored in the Archives are from the City's Parks and Recreation Department and feature scenes of present day Edmonton. In addition, there are three large collections of aerial photographs of the Edmonton area dating from 1948 to 1964.

Maps, Sub-Division Plans and Architectural Drawings

The Archives holds a large collection of current and historical maps relating to the Edmonton area. They date back to 1882 and provide a unique geographical guide to the development of the city. In addition to the maps, the Archives holds a large number of sub-division plans from the City's Planning Department which provide for more detailed analysis. From the files of the Planning Department and the Engineering Department, are a number of architectural drawings of public and private buildings in the city, and plans of bridges and roadways.

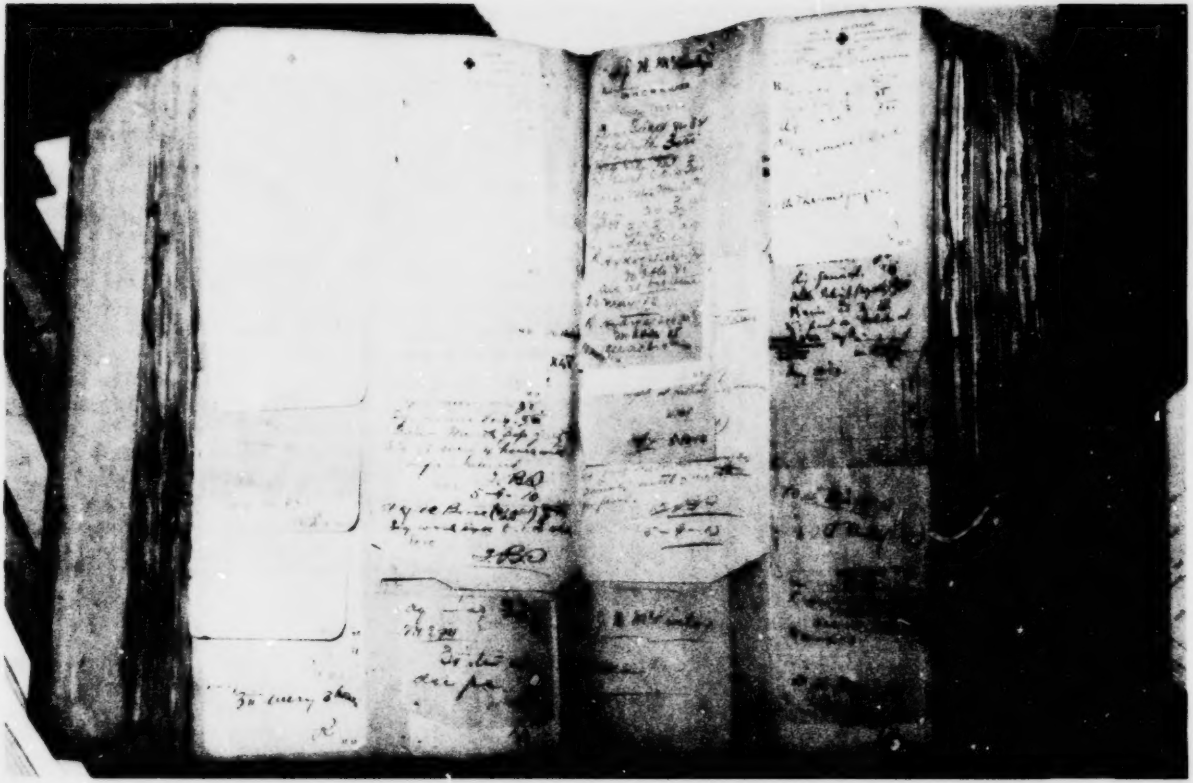
Current and Historical Publications

The Archives maintains a library of current and rare books and periodicals. These are for reference use in the Archives and may not be checked out. The periodicals consist of publications relating to Edmonton or to archival institutions. Many of the books relate to Edmonton history, although most of them deal with a variety of subjects. Included among these are runs of early Edmonton Telephone books, Henderson Directories and the annual report of the different City departments.

Tape Recorded Interviews

The series of tape recorded interviews conducted by the Archives' staff are with various Edmonton citizens. Transcripts of most of the tapes have been typed, while index cards indicating the subjects dealt with during the interviews will appear in the Archives central card catalogue. Among others on tape are such well known pioneers as Richard Y. Secord, Edmund McDougall, Gladys Reeves, Mrs. J. Percy Page, Maisie Hamilton, Ernie Cook, and Donald Ross.

John E. McIsaac



Druggist's prescription book, 1909 - 1910, Wetaskiwin City Archives

The Wetaskiwin City Archives

THE INSTITUTION

The Wetaskiwin City Archives is located in the City Hall on the corner of 49th Avenue and 51st Street. It is a secure room, fire resistant, and temperature - humidity - and light-controlled. Though the first accessioning began in October of 1976, a by-law creating the Archives was not passed until May 1978, when Mrs. Norah Odell was named Archivist. At the same time, an Advisory Committee of five interested citizens was appointed. The Archives was managed by Mrs. Odell until December 1983 and it was operated by volunteers until February 1984 when a Federal Government Grant provided the funds needed to hire and train a full-time employee. With that help it has been possible to keep the room open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. five days a week.

For the fourth year running, Mrs. Ethel Switzer, a volunteer and a member of the Advisory Board, has prepared a weekly column for the local paper. It is titled "Wetaskiwin of Old" and is of great interest to residents of the City and to former residents throughout the country. This popular item of well-documented photographs gives everyone a look into the past and generates enormous positive response.

THE COLLECTION

The Archives limits its collection to the City of Wetaskiwin and the surrounding district. As well as preserving the records of the City, the Board of Health, the Board of Trade, various Churches and Societies, the Archives has been entrusted with the Wetaskiwin Public School Registers, 1904 - 1954, the Assessment Rolls of the Village of Bittern Lake, 1902 - 1917, Cemetery lists, manuscripts and many personal documents.

An information file of clippings of the *Wetaskiwin Times* is being prepared and a copy of each edition of the *Bears Hill Native Voice* with news of the Hobbema Indian Reserve is being filed away. With the help of a Memorial Fund, a small library of local histories is taking shape. A small collection of taped interviews with local pioneers has been started and it is hoped this project will be accelerated in the near future.

The photographic section is now well indexed and in order, thanks to the dedicated work of Mrs. Odell. The copy negatives collection now exceeds 500 and a reprographic service is provided. Several temporary photographic displays are shown each year in the Library and the Chamber of Commerce Office and upon request in the Shopping Mall. A permanent display has been mounted in the City Hall.

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Mrs. Odell and Mrs. Switzer have life-long knowledge of the local history and have been very generous in answering requests to speak to school classes and other groups.

Among the users of the Archives are journalists, genealogists, historians, broadcasters, authors and many other people with special interests. There are growing numbers of requests from these people which indicates the need for the Archives and services it can offer.

Mabel Marryat

The Red Deer and District Archives

THE INSTITUTION

The Red Deer and District Archives was established in March 1964, by the City of Red Deer, under ByLaw 2172. A committee was established, consisting of eight members appointed to two-year terms by City Council, as well as a number of associate members appointed annually by the Committee itself. The mandate of the Archives Committee was to "act in an advisory capacity to City Council in order to discover, select, index, catalogue, and prepare for safe-keeping, reference, and suitable display at such location within the City of Red Deer and District as may be directed by Council, all books, charts, maps, papers, photographs, paintings, property, chattels or objects of any description relating to the history, alteration, and development of the City of Red Deer and District, and to obtain such other information as the Council may require." The Archives was originally housed in a very small room in the new City Hall. In 1967, it moved into 18.5 m^2 of space in the basement of the Red Deer Centennial Library and remained there until June 1978 when the Archives moved into the new Red Deer and District Museum and Archives building. These new quarters consisted of 21.5 m^2 of storage space and 26 m^2 of public and staff working areas as well as other shared facilities with the Red Deer and District Museum. In July 1982, City Council formally recognized the new relationship between the Archives and the Museum and replaced ByLaw 2172 with ByLaw 2780/82.

Following a tremendous growth in the size of the Archives' collections (1500% in four years) and in the numbers of researchers, a major expansion and improvement of the facilities was undertaken in 1983. Currently, the Archives has 95 m^2 of storage space, 9 m^2 of office space, 42 m^2 of staff working area and a public reading room 31.5 m^2 in area. There are now two full-time staff members and a great many volunteer assistants. The reading room is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday (by appointment).

THE COLLECTION

The Red Deer and District Archives collection relates primarily to the City of Red Deer and its immediate vicinity (i.e. roughly including the County of Red Deer, Improvement District #10, and parts of the County of Lacombe). Included in these holdings are a number of records of the City of Red Deer including annual reports, financial records, early correspondence files, departmental reports, agreement files, debentures, and the original town charter. Also included are the records of the Village of North Red Deer which amalgamated with the City of Red Deer in 1947.

The Archives holds a considerable amount of records from various local school districts and some early local improvement districts. It holds records or copies of records of various local institutions and municipal organizations such as the Red Deer Public Library, Red Deer Memorial Hospital, Red Deer Health Unit, Red Deer and District Museum, Red Deer College and Red Deer Exhibition Association.

Among the organizations whose records are held in the

The Red Deer and District Archives, reading room

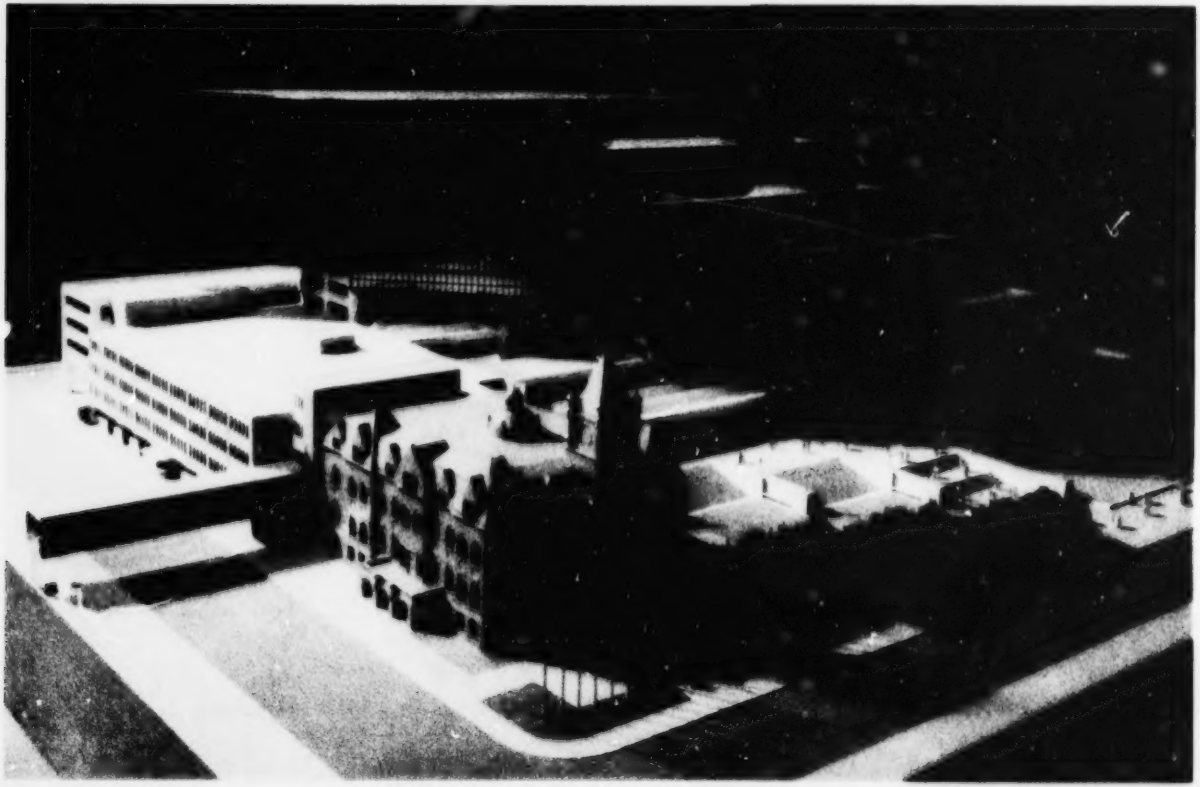
Archives are numerous local clubs and lodges, Women's Institutes, farm organizations, cooperative associations, sports clubs and athletic organizations, mutual telephone companies, private businesses, unions and professional associations, and political organizations as well as such provincial organizations as the Alberta Natural History Society and the Tuxis and Older Boys Parliamentary Alumni Society of Alberta.

The collections include a number of local church and cemetery records and a number of personal papers of prominent local residents. There is an extensive set of biographical files on local families and residents as well as substantial newspaper clipping files. Several local weekly newspapers are held on microfilm as are complete sets of the *Red Deer Advocate* and the *Red Deer News*. The Archives has some four thousand photographs and negatives in the collections as well as slide sets, movies, videotapes and tape recordings. There are extensive sets of periodicals and directories, and the library has nearly six hundred volumes, including reference books, local histories, works by local authors, and ethnic publications. There are about five hundred maps, plans, and blueprints in the collections.

General

The Red Deer and District Archives continually strives to be a major research centre for those interested in the history of Central Alberta and, as well, to be an active part of the community. Several educational programs are carried out each year and assistance is given to such community projects as the development of the Waskasoo Urban Park and historical walking tours. Space is also provided for the library of the Red Deer Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society and several other organizations use the reading room as a meeting area.

Michael Dawe



The proposed new Calgary Municipal Building

The City of Calgary Archives

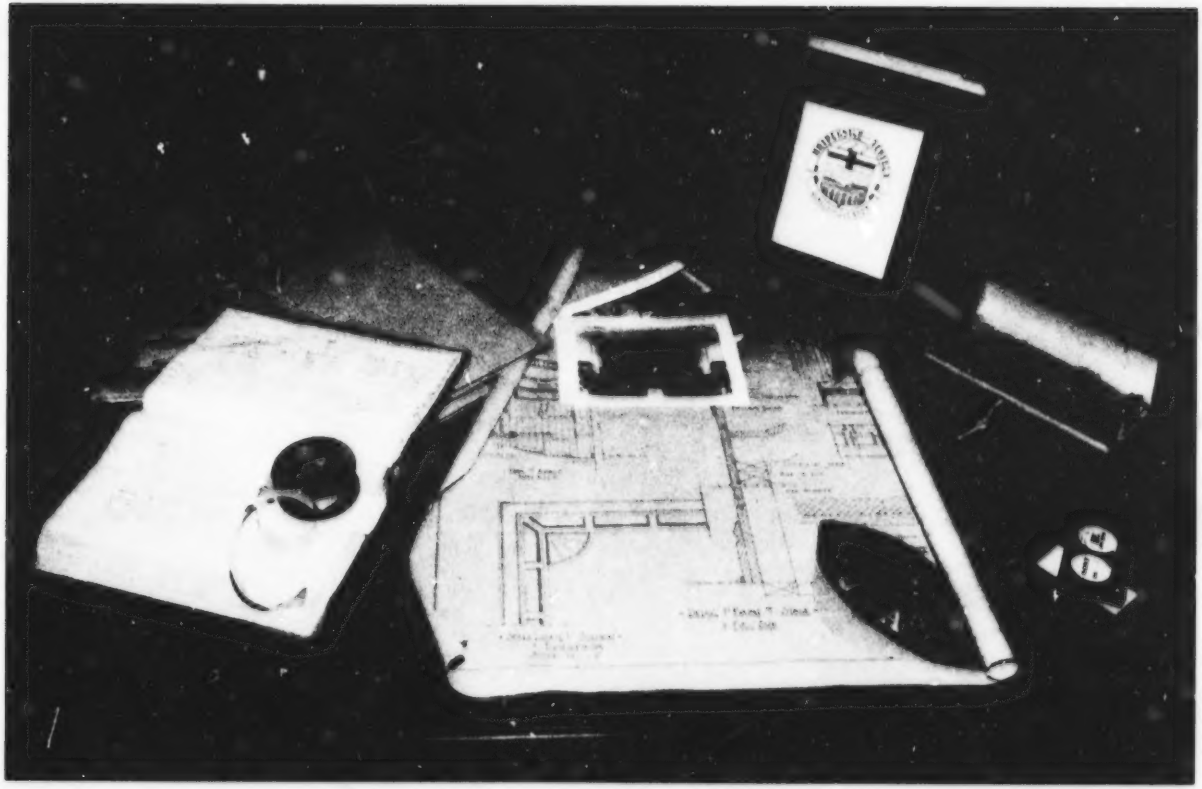
The City of Calgary Archives was formally established in April, 1981, with the appointment of the first City Archivist. This agency, constituted originally as a section of the City Clerk's Department, seeks to preserve the permanently valuable records of the Corporation and, to make those records available for research to a wide range of individuals from within the civic service and the general public.

From 1975 to 1981, one person or another at the Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives acted as the City's Archivist, obtaining storage facilities for City records and a staff work area. While the return of material from Glenbow is ongoing, it is expected that some sharing of facilities will continue until completion of the new Municipal Building in the autumn of 1985.

The Archives operates with a staff of three full-time employees and presently holds 1,230 m of material. The office is open for research during normal working hours.

In 1983 the Archives responded to 562 public and internal requests.

Anthony L. Rees



Cross section of University of Alberta archives

The University of Alberta Archives

THE INSTITUTION

The University of Alberta was established in Edmonton in 1906 but it was not until 28th July, 1967, that the Board of Governors established the position of University Archivist. The mandate of the new office set out in the Board of Governors' resolution of 3rd October, 1969, was to acquire the official records of the University, and the private papers of the faculty members. An Archives and Documents Committee was set up under the President's authority to advise on the developing policies of the Archives. The Archives reports to the Vice-President (Research).

Its present holdings total over 1,100 metres which occupy 680 m^2 of space in Rutherford Library (South). Services are provided by a staff of four which in 1983 answered over 1,000 research enquiries. The reading room is open Mondays to Fridays, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (May - August) and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (September -April).

The Archives and Documents policy of the University also assigns responsibility to the University's Archives for the development of a campus records management program. The preparation of a General Documents Inventory and Schedule was undertaken in 1977.

THE COLLECTION

The University of Alberta Archives preserves, under mandate from the Board of Governors, records which give evidence and information about the institution's history, organization, function, and structure. The Archives thus constitutes the official "memory" of the University; and represents, through the files of offices, departments, and faculties, and the papers of persons associated with the institution, the accumulated experience of this educational community. The Archives of the University consist of records made and received by the officials and the governing bodies of the institution. These documents, which give evidence about the functions, policies, and decisions of the University, include correspondence, reports, minutes, registers, directives or announcements, publications, and architectural plans. The Archives receives these and any other materials produced by the University in pursuance of its functions.

The major collections come from the chief governing bodies of the University; the Board of Governors 1908 - 1983, the Senate 1908 - 1983, the General Faculties Council 1908 - 1983, and the Office of the President 1908 - 1980. Documents in these collections are used to set or confirm University policy, and are therefore consulted frequently by the administrators of the institution and by those who make decisions on academic matters. Chief among the administrative papers of interest to historians are those of Henry Marshall Tory first President of the University (1908 - 1928); and the minutes and records of the faculties which date from 1914.

The Archives also holds semi-official records, which include those of University-sponsored student and faculty associations or programs of University events, which are not part of the University's official records. The Students' Union 1908 - 1975, the Alumni Association 1914 - 1984,

and the Science Association 1921 - 1963, are only three of the organizations which have deposited their records in the care of the Archives.

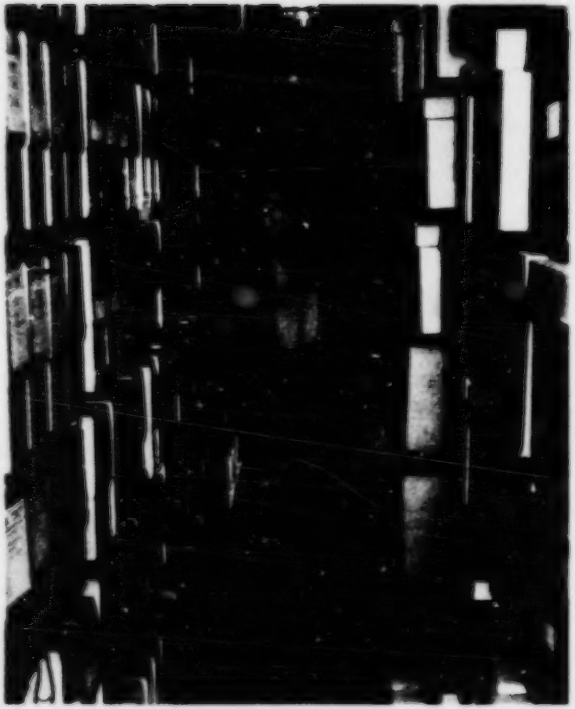
Important in the Archives are the records which reflect the life of the University community. Private papers of staff members, publications of student, alumni and faculty societies, all reflect aspects of the University's life. Individuals and organizations are encouraged to deposit their records in the Archives. Among the professors whose families have presented their private papers to the Archives are William Rowan (Zoology) 1908 - 1957, and Cecil Burgess (Architecture) 1910 - 1968. Among other private collections, the papers of William Pearce, 1884 - 1930, provide valuable information about the settlement of the Canadian West. The diaries of Benjamin Wheeler, M.D., 1941 - 1944, record his experiences as a prisoner of war in Taiwan.

The Archives holds nearly every type of audio or visual record of the University's activities, including motion pictures and microfilms, blueprints and drawings, disc and tape recordings, and about 200,000 photographs. A new vault has been designed and built for the storage of audio-visual and machine-readable records.

Oral history has always been an important part of the Archives' collections. Especially during the University's 75th anniversary, interviews have been conducted with retired staff members, their families and former students.

When University documents are twenty-five years old, they are made available for research; private papers are subject to the wishes of individual donors. Use of the materials in publications or quotations is subject to copyright (if any). Published finding aids to some important accessions may be purchased from the Archives at a cost of $5.00.

Gertrude C. Russel



University of Alberta Archives, stacks

The University of Calgary

THE INSTITUTION

The University of Calgary had its origin in 1945 when the former Normal School became a branch of the Faculty of Education at the University of Alberta. Full autonomy was gained in 1966. Three archival collections are maintained at the University — the University of Calgary Archives, Special Collections Canadian Literary and Historical Archives, and the Canadian Architectural Archives.

I. After being a subject of discussion for many years, a formal University of Calgary Archives has now been established and the first University Archivist appointed in 1983. To ensure that a full record is kept of the development of the University, the Archivist is responsible for the development and supervision of records management policies and procedures, and for the acquisition, preservation and availability of official and semi-official records deposited in the Archives. The Archivist also has the authority to accept the private papers of members of the University community. Housed on the 12th Floor of the Library Tower, the University Archives shares environmentally controlled and Halon-protected space with Library Special Collections. Archives staff consists of the Archivist, two part-time archival assistants, and a secretary. The reading room, again serviced co-operatively with Special Collections, is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.

II. A division of the Arts and Humanities Library, Special Collections is situated on the 12th Floor of the Library Tower. For more than a decade now, the Division has acquired the papers of Canadian authors, primarily in the genres of fiction, drama, and poetry. It is also custodian of some southern Alberta historical archives, most notably the records of the Calgary Diocese of the Anglican Church of Canada. Divisional staff consists of the Special Collections librarian, one part-time librarian, one part-time archivist, three part-time archival assistants, and a divisional secretary. Service hours are 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.

III. The Canadian Architectural Archives, a division of the Environment, Science and Technology Library, came into being in 1974 as a joint venture of the Faculty of Environmental Design and the Library. From the beginning, stress has been on the importance of comprehensive collections, i.e. the inclusion of records, correspondence, office files, project files, etc., as well as drawings. The Archives are situated on the seventh floor of the Library Tower. Archives staff consist of the Curator and an assistant curator. Service hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.

THE COLLECTION

I. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY ARCHIVES holds materials relating to its two predecessor institutions, the Calgary Normal School and the University of Alberta. Its accessions include administrative files and minutes, calendars, yearbooks, annual reports, convocation lists, theses, university, student and alumni publications, an extensive series of newspaper scrapbooks, and a growing audio-visual collection. Semi-official records include

Front elevation of an apartment block in Calgary, 1909
(from University of Calgary, Canadian Architectural Archives: Stevenson Raines collection)

acquisitions from the Students Union and the Faculty Association. There is a small collection of papers of faculty members. Of interest is a preliminary announcement and a calendar for an earlier University of Calgary established in 1912. The level of local support for a Calgary university may be gauged by the donation of over 600 acres of land and half a million dollars. Although lectures were given temporarily in the Calgary Public Library, plans for a "two-storey edifice with a Convocation Hall at the back" were drawn up, as was an ambitious campus lay-out by landscape architect Dunington-Grubb, in consultation with Thomas H. Mawson.

II. THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION seeks to preserve and make available for scholarly research the Archives of Canadians significant for their contribution to the cultural sphere, particularly the world of literature. To fulfill this mandate the Division acquires the papers of Canadian authors and composers, and the records of small literary magazines and presses. Among these holdings are the papers and records of Clark Blaise, Canadian Review Magazine, Coach House Press, Michael Cook, ECW Press, Cliff Faulknor, James Gray, Christie Harris, Hugh Hood, Bruce Hutchison, Patricia Joudry, Robert Kroetsch, Grant MacEwan, Hugh MacLennan, Bruce Mather, John Metcalf, W.O. Mitchell, Brian Moore, Alice Munro, Alden Nowlan, Mordecai Richler, Gwen Ringwood, Leo Rooke, George Ryga, Murray Schafer, Morris Surdin, and Rudy Wiebe.

These holdings constitute an invaluable resource in the development of modern Canadian fiction and non-fiction literature, radio, stage, television and film drama, poetry and music, and Canadian publishing, containing as they do, personal and business correspondence, research, draft and final manuscripts, printers' proofs, galleys, page proofs, published editions, reviews, scrapbooks, recordings, photographs, even such ephemera as posters and theatre programs.

Most notable among the historical collections are the records of the Calgary Diocese of the Anglican Church. As the official repository for the Diocese, the Division is responsible for records from the 1880s to the present, including Synod and parish administrative files and registers as well as church publications such as Synod proceedings.

III. Major collections in the CANADIAN ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES are those of John B. Parkin/Norr (1938 - 1974), Raymond Moriyama (1959 - 1973), Gordon Adamson (1936 - 1972), Thompson Berwick Pratt & Partners (1908 - 1969), and McCarter Nairne & Partners (1921 - 1972) among others.

The Archives naturally has a particular interest in preserving documents relating to Alberta's architectural history and heritage. Among local collections, the largest and most complete is that of Stevenson Raines (now Raines Finlayson Barrett & Partners), whose "genealogy" can be traced back to 1905. The Archives was fortunate in obtaining also the collections of architects and architectural firms who either joined Stevenson Raines after several years of independent practice or branched off on their own after partnership with the firm. Among these are the collections of J.A. Cawston (1951 - 1967), K.C. Stanley (1948 - 1979), and Beatson Finlayson Howatt (1957 - 1981). Other Alberta collections are those of Peter Hemingway (1956 - 1974), H.W.R. McMillan (1960 - 1972), J.W. Long (1960 - 1972), Cohos Evamy & Partners (1960 - 1977), and Rule Wynn & Rule (1920 - 1969). The organization and development of the architectural

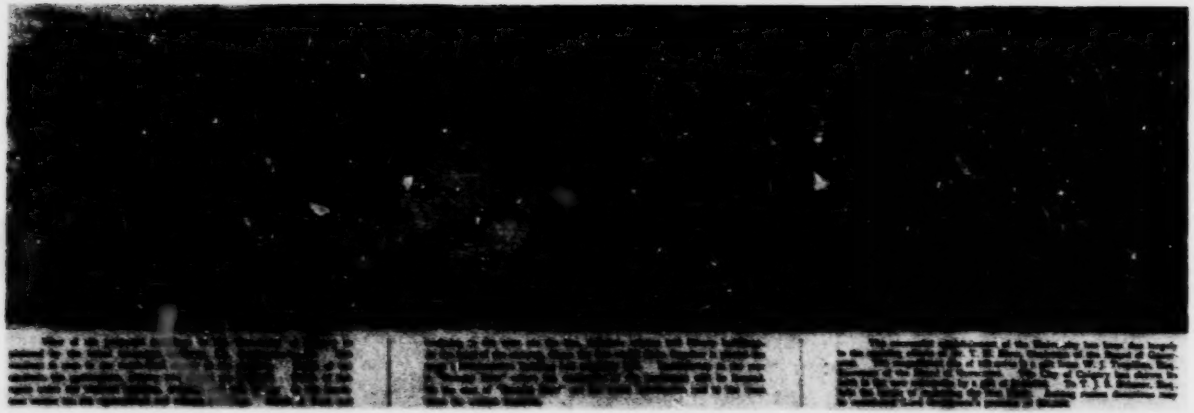


Illustration of a proposed layout for Calgary University, c. 1912

profession in the Province can be traced in the records of the Alberta Association of Architects which run from 1906 to 1973.

Urban design and planning are represented by Thomas H. Mawson's original presentation drawings and plans for the 1914 Calgary Plan, and by the work of the contemporary architect, planner, and educator, Norbert Schoenauer of McGill University. The oldest collection in the Archives is a set of competition drawings (1891) by J. Francis Brown for the Victoria Legislature.

With its extensive collections of drawings and supporting project and office files, the Archives serves not only the academic and professional communities, but also the general public through access to the documents and through exhibitions and publications.

Jean F. Tener

The University of Lethbridge Archives

THE INSTITUTION

The University of Lethbridge was established on 1st January, 1967. A year later the Chief Librarian was designated as University Archivist. This arrangement continued until 22nd July, 1975, when a formal Archives Policy Statement was approved by the Board of Governors.

Appointed by the President of the University, the Archivist is responsible for the acquisition, preservation, and reference use of the materials deposited in the Archives. Further, the Archivist advises on the University's records management program. A full time assistant was appointed in September 1983 and from December 1983 basic statistics have been kept.

The Archives space of approximately 100 m^2 is located in quarters within the Library, affording convenient access to researchers and University staff. The reading room is open Mondays to Fridays, 8:30 a.m. - 12 noon and 1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Official University records in the Archives are available for reference upon authorization of the depositing office until the records are 25 years old; thereafter they are normally open for general research purposes. All other materials are open unless restrictions on their use have been specified by the donor.

THE COLLECTION

In general, the archival materials document how and to what effect the University has fulfilled its functions of teaching, research, and public service. The collection consists of:

Official Records

The noncurrent official records made, received, and accumulated by University officers, governing bodies, and academic councils form the collective evidence of the University's history, organization, structure, and activities — the official memory of the institution.

Papers of Members of the Faculty and Staff

Private papers reflect the life of the University in ways that add new dimensions to those that emerge from the official records. The Archivist seeks such papers from selected members of the staff, and endeavors to arrange with the donors for their ultimate deposit in the Archives.

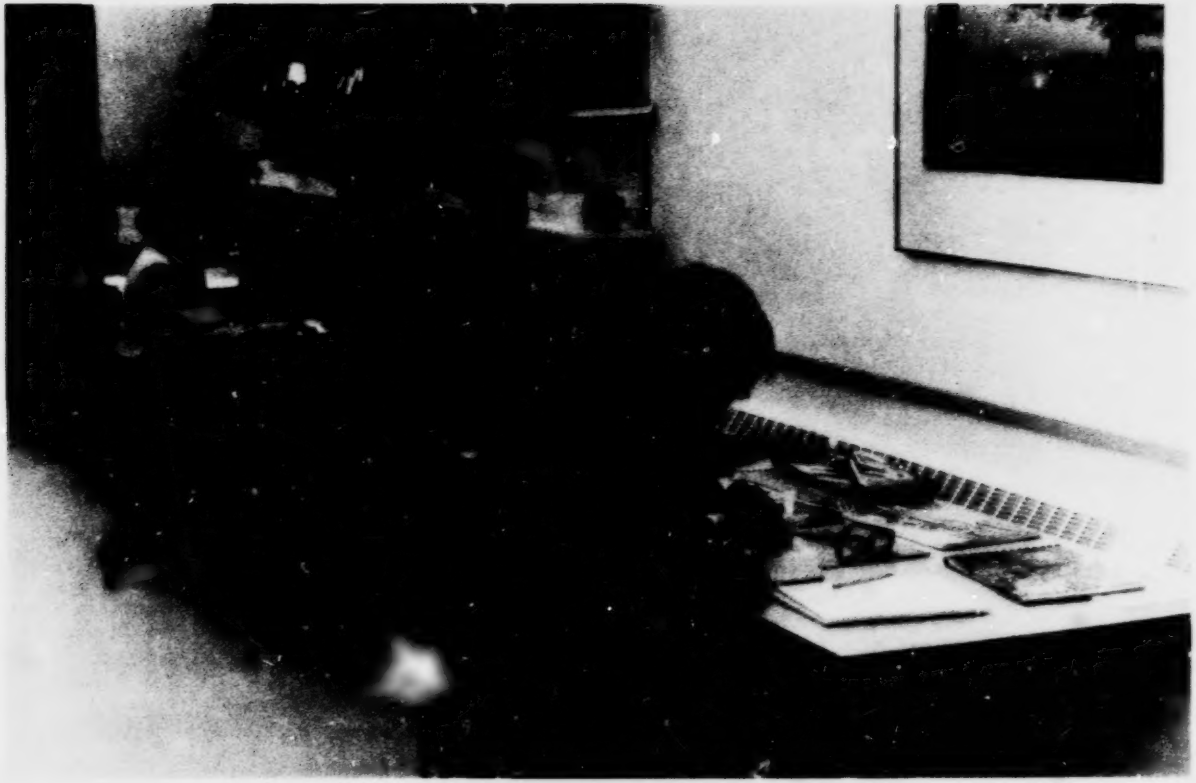
Audio-Visual Items

Audio-visual materials related to the University: films, tape recordings, photographs and other such items, provide information on the development and activities of the University.

The collection in 1984 consists of roughly 40 linear metres* including:

1. Documents relating to the establishment of the University

* *A figure of 55 metres quoted in the 1979 version of this booklet related to potential shelf capacity rather than to actual holdings.*



University of Lethbridge Archives, reading and work room

2. Papers of the Board of Governors, the University Senate, and the General Faculties Council.
3. Official University publications.
4. Records of special events, including convocations, official openings, and major conferences.
5. Papers of the Chancellors, Presidents, Academic Vice-Presidents, Deans of Arts & Science and University Librarians.
6. Publications of the office of Information Services.
7. Private papers of Judge L.S. Turcotte, the University's first Chancellor.

Owen G. Holmes

The Athabasca University Archives

THE INSTITUTION

The Athabasca University Archives officially opened in January 1984, with the appointment of its first full time archivist: two months later an archives clerk was hired. Prior to this time the Archives was the responsibility of the University Librarian who received his direction from the Athabasca University Archives Policy and Administration (statement) approved by the Governing Council on 28th May, 1979. This document, still in use, includes a policy statement, functions and responsibilities and rules for deposit of archival materials. The stated collecting mandate is to "acquire material which is related to the growth and organization of Athabasca University" including the official records of the University's governing bodies and officers, the semi-official records of its staff associations, clubs, etc., and other materials relating to University life.

Further administrative support came in May 1981, when an Archives Advisory Committee was established by the Governing Council to advise and assist the Archivist in implementing the archives policy.

The Archivist is responsible for developing a budget which is submitted as part of the Library's budget to the Governing Council for approval. Presently a large portion of the Archives budget including the Archivist's salary, comes from money granted by the Government of Alberta for the relocation of the University to the Town of Athabasca. This source of funding ends in 1987. The Archivist is also responsible for formulating a records management programme for the University. A programme has tentatively been developed and partially implemented which has led to an orderly transfer of material to the Archives. The new facility at Athabasca includes 34 m^2 of stack area, an office for the archivist, and a reception-research area.

THE COLLECTION

Because the University is moving to a new campus (opens September 1984), the Archives has had the large task of accessioning 14 years of records in a relatively short time. Records being deposited include the original copies of the Governing Council minutes and attachments dating from the University's beginning in June of 1970; the President's papers 1970 - 1980; committee papers and records from the various departments including the registrar, financial services, media services, computing services, administration and liberal study program offices, student services, regional offices, and the library. It also contains all back issues of periodicals produced by the University and many of its publications.

Since Athabasca University is a correspondence university, course lectures are collected into study packages which are sent to the students with audio and visual tapes, textbooks and reprinted publications. When a course is changed or withdrawn the Library's copy of the record book or tape is transferred to the Archives. The University Archives thus has a unique collection, important for the study of course development and trends.

The Archives is open to the public 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Wendy de Candole

Héritage Franco-Albertain de la Société Les Blés d'or

THE INSTITUTION

Concerned with preserving the cultural heritage of the francophone community in Alberta, a group of Saint-Paul residents created in 1973, a school of traditional folk dance. Thanks to the enthusiasm and the tenacity of these individuals, La Société Les Blés d'Or, the organization responsible for the school, is now not only the dynamic force behind annual provincial folk dance workshops and a dance troop that has been applauded across two continents, but it is also behind various projects respecting the history, the folklore and the popular culture of Franco-Albertans.

Héritage Franco-Albertain was created in 1979 when the directors of Les Blés d'Or decided to include in the dance troop's repertory Franco-Albertan themes. Realizing quickly that the best sources of information were the pioneers who had established themselves in Alberta, a committee was organized in the summer of 1979 to study the feasibility of undertaking such research. After assuring themselves that the necessary funding could be found in the public and private sectors, the group initiated various projects. In spite of a serious setback due to a fire in 1981, the project regained momentum and was divided into three phases — the collection of data, classification, and diffusion. In the past 5 years, the workload has been borne by 7 volunteers and 38 paid persons working for limited terms. The present complement now consists of a full time coordinator, a half-time typist, and various temporary employees working on special projects.

THE COLLECTION

Over 600 French-Canadian pioneers, whose average age was 70 years, were interviewed in the Saint-Paul, Bonnyville, Plamondon-Lac-La-Biche, Morinville-Legal, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Peace River regions of the province and their reminiscenses preserved on audio tapes.

Added to Héritage Franco-Albertain's original collection were other collections that were deemed of significance to Alberta's francophone community. Of these, there are the oral histories produced by the Albertan Francophone Association (ACFA, régionale d'Edmonton), the Bonnyville Historical Society (Société historique de Bonnyville), the Carmen Roy Collection from the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, and some oral history tapes from the Provincial Archives of Alberta. In total, the various oral history collections preserved by Héritage Franco-Albertain add up to over 350 hours of recordings. These are composed of approximately 350 autobiographies, 1,000 songs, 1,000 medicinal and culinary recipes, over 200 melodies and a good number of stories and legends.

Approximately 20 hours of traditional French-Canadian dances were also video taped. Over 500 photographs, some manuscripts and a specialized collection of books complement and complete the oral history collections.

To facilitate access, various indexes have been prepared and are available for consultation. An inventory of the oral history tapes has been published by the Provincial Archives of Alberta in collaboration with Héritage Franco-

Cultural Centre of the Héritage Franco-Albertain, St. Paul

Albertain. Called *Voix albertaines*, this publication is the first supplement to *Voices of Alberta: a survey of oral history completed in Alberta up to 1980.*

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Other projects undertaken by Héritage Franco-Albertain include an edu-kit for grade 4 pupils which describes the history of the first French-Canadians in Alberta. Produced by ACCESS Alberta, the edu-kit is composed of 2 fifteen minute films, a teacher's guide and a map showing the colonization activities of the French-Canadians and will be available in September 1984. Two books are also being prepared; one a biography of a trapper-homesteader from the Saint-Paul - Bonnyville area and the other a guide to Franco-Albertan dances.

The offices of Héritage Franco-Albertain are located in the Centre culturel de Saint-Paul (4537 - 50th Avenue) and are open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday. Individual work carrels are available for the researcher's use. All written inquiries should be sent to Héritage Franco-Albertain, C.P. 3078, Saint-Paul, Alberta T0A 3A0: telephone (403) 645-4410.

Raymond Lanteigne

ALBERTA SOCIETY OF ARCHIVISTS (ASA)

In 1981 the Alberta Society of Archivists was formed and it now has 79 personal members and 11 institutional members. The objectives of the Society are to provide a forum through which all those engaged or interested in archives work may meet and discuss common concerns, to provide an effective voice for archival interests in Alberta, and to promote and advance the collection, preservation and use of archival materials. The society wishes to encourage the development of archival skills among those involved in archival work by holding seminars and workshops on archival principles and procedures, as well as distributing information relating to archival administration and practice.

John E. McIsaac
President

Alberta Archives Directors' Meetings (AAD)

The first meeting of this group was convened in Edmonton on 10th January, 1978, and since then it has met every year excepting 1981. Meetings are of an *ad hoc* nature and are normally at the call of the Provincial Archivist. In 6 years, membership has risen to 12 persons who manage the larger and/or well established archival institutions in the province. Basic requirements for membership include:

- an assurance that the parent organization is committed to the ongoing funding of its archives programs
- an assurance that at least one staff member has received professional training
- confirmation that the institution's management has established a collections mandate.

The relationship between the Directors' group and the Alberta Society of Archivists has been harmonious. To foster close accord between the two organizations, for instance, the President of the Alberta Society of Archivists is automatically an *ex officio* member and receives all minutes and circulated papers. Again, when the Directors adopted the Provincial Archives of Alberta Subject Heading list (known as PAASH), the Society was quick to endorse it and speedily arranged a two-day workshop. Hence, whereas the ASA is primarily concerned with professional development and related matters (some of which are shared), the Alberta Archives Directors focus on issues respecting the operation of repositories, policy matters, mandates, funding etc. The ASA is an organization of archivists and those interested in Archives, while the AAD is a group representing archives repositories. The interrelationship closely resembles that existing between the Dominion, Provincial and Territorial Archivists' conference and the Association of Canadian Archivists on the national level.

To conclude, then, the AAD seeks:

- to share information on matters of common concern
- to assist in planning the provincial network development
- to further student practicums when possible
- to arrange staff exchanges
- to foster appropriate publications
- to discuss funding

For further information, interested persons are invited to contact the Provincial Archives of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, T5N 0M6, or telephone (403) 427-1750.

Alberta
CULTURE